

From the Youth's Monthly Visitor. WHEN SHALL WE PRAY?

Pray at the early dawn,
When the dew is on the flowers,
And offer to Heaven as incense pure,
The morning's rosy hours.

Pray when thy heart is calm and free,
And the fetters of earth are cast from thee.

Pray at the noontide hour,
'Midst the weary toils of life,
So shalt thou gather strength and power
To succor those in the strife.

Pray when thy burden is hardest to bear,
And thy heart is throbbing with anxious care.

Bend low in the dewy eve,
And pour out thy spirit in prayer,
And the voice that spake to the troubled sea,
Shall whisper sweet comfort there.

The tempest of passion shall sink to rest,
And the sunlight of heaven illumine thy breast.

Pray, when thy cop of joy
Is sparkling to the brim,
Pray when with base alloy
The gold of life is dim.

Prayer shall win thee a treasure untold,
Better than treasures of gems and gold.

'Mid sunshine and shadow,
'Mid pleasures and gloom,
In the morning of life,
On the verge of the tomb—
Pray, ever pray, and good angels beside thee,
Shall watch o'er and shield from the ill that betide thee.

Blessings of Banks.

Banks make money plenty. Suppose a tavern keeper should act upon their system; should take a gill of brandy as a basis, and then make it plenty by pouring a gallon of water into it. The brandy would become plenty to be sure, and as worthless as irredeemable bank paper.

As to banks making money plenty, it is all a make believe, as much as it would be for a boy to put a cigar into a shoe and call it a steamboat. The banks make real money scarce, by locking it up in their vaults and shipping it out of the country.

But banks it is said encourage a spirit of enterprise—they enable us to build cities, construct roads and canals. Were there never any cities, roads or canals, until paper money banks were incorporated? And can it be proved to the conviction of sober reason that a magnificent city filled with luxury, extravagance, mock joy and real sorrow, is better than a fruitful and well cultivated country; is it better to see a few rioting in dissipation and vice, incurring enormous debts through the instrumentality of bank credit which the laborer has ultimately to pay, than to see a happy thriving virtuous population, engaged in the various branches of productive industry and useful occupation? We admit that the bank credit system does a great deal for a few favored individuals, enabling them to build princely mansions, fill them with gorgeous furniture, stock their cellars with the choicest wines and load their tables with the most costly viands; that it enables many without a dollar of actual property, earned by useful toil, to ride in a splendid coach, repose upon a couch of down, and realize all the advantages of prodigious wealth. But what does it do for the planter who industriously cultivates his acres and obtains in return for continued toil, only enough to sustain him in the execution of his task? What does it do for the poor mechanic, whose lap stone or anvil rings all the day with the clink of his incessant hammer? What does it do for those who are the very pillars and foundation on which society rests, and without which society could not exist? If government has privileges to give, surely those who build our houses, and furnish our tables with food, and fight our battles, are as much entitled to receive them as the mere buyer and seller of silk and laces, or the blower of stock bubbles. Your bank credit system may foster the city—but it ruins the country: it may build palaces in the town, but it leaves the cabin in the country to fall into ruin. It may afford luxury and profusion to a few, but it spreads vice, ignorance, and poverty among the many. The paper money system deranges the whole economy of life, unsettles the balance of industry, and leads with inevitable certainty, at periodical intervals, to such explosions as the one which has now covered the land with ruin. The system in other countries has reduced the land owners to tenants—the master first to a journeyman and then to a dependant—and has finally resulted in bloody revolutions. When therefore the whole power of this country shall be placed in the hands of a few by means of corporations, when all industry shall be under the shackles of corporate power, who then will vote, who will make the laws—and to what end will laws be made? We feel it a bounden duty to oppose all banks except such as the Almighty made—savings banks and sand banks—and all shares, but the plough share—U. States Journal.

The Difference.

Suppose B. a mechanic has accumulated considerable of a fortune—which he converts into money. D. goes to him to collect a small note, but B. thinking himself safe—having no property, save what he is allowed to keep, by law—refuses to pay the same. What course does D. take to get his just dues? Why if he finds that B. has no property he has him sent to jail; B. goes to jail for a short time, but becoming tired of his residence he pays the debt and is liberated.

In some instances men are sent to jail and remain there for months, when they have not one farthing of money. We do not object to putting men in jail who endeavor to defraud their creditors, but we are opposed to this thing of punishing the mechanic in this way while the Banker is permitted to roll in luxury unpunished. How is it with the Smiths' who have swindled so many inhabitants of our State by their "red dog" concern at Detroit? Why when they were prosecuted for the redemption of their notes; they were cleared! Although it was well known that they owned property to a large amount, and had thousands of dollars in their possession. Because they were bankers they could go unpunished, but let the mechanic undertake the same game and he would be shovled into the "calaboose" in less time than it would take a skin a coon. Bankers have not only special privileges thrown around them while they are issuing their promises, but they are screened from justice after they have committed the most outrageous offences. We desire all distinction of this kind done away with—let the banker be subjected to the same laws as the farmer, mechanic, or laborer. The Democrats wish to see this brought about but the whigs oppose them—they think that the opulent banker should be shielded from the laws and allowed to do as he thinks proper.—People's Forum.

How it Works.

We hardly expected to find in such a rabid tariff expositor as the New York Tribune, the following startling picture of "the way the tariff works" in the protected iron district in Pennsylvania. A letter from Pittsburgh, says:

"It does not require much foresight to see that there is a storm ahead. We can see the clouds of commercial adversity in the distance—the only question is as to the time, when we shall be overwhelmed in the ruin consequent upon our predictions."

There are now in progress of erection in this region, twenty-six new furnaces. All of these will be completed during the course of this summer. Comment upon this is useless. The result will be the prostration of this business—the ruin of capitalists and laborers.

The cotton business is being overdone too, so is the glass business, so indeed is every branch upon which working men depend for support. What is to become of the thousands who now live from hand to mouth, God only knows. There may be no deaths from starvation but crime of every kind will increase to a fearful extent."

This has been over and over again anticipated by the opponents of a hot bed system of manufactures or of any other business. Nor are the evidences of their foresight confined to Pittsburgh. We have lately heard of extensive failures hereabout in a branch of domestic manufactures, the apparent prostration of which has been for a long time hailed as a blessed fruit of our most excellent tariff. It got protection from our foreign paupers, and now wants protection from itself, domestic protection. Competition has swamped those who were lured into the business by the flattering bait of government bounties. A few men in such cases, (those who get the law passed) generally manage to feather their nest, but "what is to become of the thousands," as the Pittsburgh writer says, "God only knows." How many such lessons are to be taught us before we can learn that nothing can be gained by tinkering the laws of nature. "I was well—wanted to be better—took government physic, and here I am," is an epitaph fitted for the wreck of many naturally healthy traders. But if all this over-production with its disastrous consequences, is taking place in spite of Polk's election which we are told had checked and depressed every thing, what might not have been expected from Clay's success, when men were waiting for it to rush headlong into every species of speculation.—New Haven Register.

Vigilance and Victory.

Democrats! arouse, gird on your armor—be vigilant—and active, and the result of the approaching contest cannot but cheer the heart of every true patriot who has struggled for the glorious cause. A few days more and the great day of battle is at hand. Let, in the interim, everything be got ready to combat the enemy "knee to knee and breast to breast." Let us have a complete and thorough organization—a resolute and fixed determination on the part of the democratic voters, to go to the polls on the second Tuesday of October. This done, we have nothing to fear—nothing to discourage.

Let not our friends suppose that because Federalism is in a manner inactive and somewhat dispirited by the late disastrous reverses which have overtaken its troops in Indiana, Alabama, Missouri, North Carolina, Maine, and Vermont, that it will not engage with neither zeal nor intrepidity. Always sly and cunning—fearing to stand boldly before the people upon the merits of its principles, that party shrinks not from any course, however dishonorable, to avail itself of a triumph. The plan to meet this crafty enemy is by a full and effective organization—by a strict attendance at the polls by every democratic voter. Shall we not have this?

While the shouts of freemen, rejoicing in victory, crowd upon us from different points of the Union, let the noble example our brethren there have set, be

improved by the democracy of this State and county. The issues are all made up. The battle is Privilege against Democracy. Between these the war has raged; and upon this ground the two parties stand. We trust to the exertions—the vigilance and the duties of the Democracy, for a VICTORY, glorious and imperishable, for our own chosen and revered creeds, in the trial which each succeeding day is hastening—a American Union.

ARRIVED AT LAST.



SWIFT & HATCH are now receiving direct from New York, another extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, together with a choice lot of **FAMILY GROCERIES.** Also a fine lot of Paint, Varnish, White wash and stripping Brushes, and in short nearly every thing usually found in Drug Stores, which were purchased for cash and for cash we can and will sell as low as any other establishment in this section of the country. We would particularly invite Physicians, Painters, Hatters and clothiers to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we think we can do what they will call the fagging in quality and price.

Ravenna, Sept. 17, 1845.
P. S.—We have a pound or two of that 50 cent T which there is so much talk about.

THE STATE OF OHIO, Court of Common Pleas for Portage County, ss.
Isaac Wilson
vs.
Rees T. Howell & Merideth H. Thomas,
In Chancery.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of the said County of Portage and State of Ohio at their June Term A. D. 1845 said Rees T. Howell and Merideth H. Thomas are hereby notified that on the 30th day of June A. D. 1845, Isaac Wilson of Deerfield in said County of Portage, filed in said Court a Bill of Chancery against said Rees T. Howell and Merideth H. Thomas the object and prayer of which Bill is that an account may be taken of how much is due on a certain article in writing made by one Gaius Smith of Palmyra in said County, to said Howell and Thomas and by said Gaius Smith on the seventh day of March A. D. 1844 assigned to said Isaac Wilson, said article being an agreement; on certain conditions therein stipulated, for the sale of one hundred and one acres and sixty-nine rods of land, on lot No. 59 in the Township of Paris in said County, and that the amount so found due on said article may be paid to the said Isaac Wilson or that their interest in the same be foreclosed and for general relief. And the said Rees T. Howell and Merideth H. Thomas are further notified that unless they appear and answer or demur to said Bill within six days after the next Term of said Court the said Isaac Wilson at the next Term after the expiration of said sixty days will apply to said Court to take the matters of the Bill as confessed and to decree thereon accordingly.

LUTHER DAY,
Sept. 9, 1845. Sol. for Complainant. 6w15.

New Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would announce to the gentlemen of Ravenna and vicinity that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Gee, in Masons Building, and is prepared to do work in his line, in the most workmanlike manner. He hopes by prompt attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

Those wishing cutting done can have it done according to directions.

E. M. CLARK.
Ravenna, July 28, 1845. 9w.

JUST RECEIVED BY C. PRENTISS

AND FOR SALE at his WAREHOUSE A and STORE, Lake Superior White fish, a large and superior article.

Lake Superior Pickerel, a large and superior article.

White Lime, White Plaster,

King's Water Cement, warranted,

Whinnery's Superfine Flour, \$4.50

Ravenna, July 8, 1845. 6w.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to the citizens of Portage county in Boots and Shoes, by the subscriber for their patronage one year from date, a dividend of twenty-five cent on the dollar will be made on work done at his establishment. The people of Ravenna and vicinity aware that Boots and Shoes have been selling at a very high price, and that times at present are very pressing have repeatedly suggested the propriety of starting a shop on the principle of small profits and prompt pay. I am therefore induced to try the experiment, and I hope by strict attention to business to merit the confidence and patronage of the community. The following list will show the prices of work done at my shop, two doors east of the Post-Office.

Gentlemen's fine Boots \$3.50 to \$5.00
do. Morocco 2.00 to 2.50
do. thick Boots 2.00 to 2.50
do. do Brogans 1.50 to 1.75
Ladies fine Gaiters, 2.00
do. slips, 0.50 to 1.00
do. Buckskin, 1.25
do. Leather Boots, 1.50

Farmers from the country are invited to call and examine my work, and if they are not satisfied they can have the privilege of setting their own price. I shall not be particular as I intend to give you a grand benefit. Abolition, is the motto, and I intend to abolish high prices, long faces and deploring hearts from this entire community.

WILLIAM GARDNER.
Ravenna, August 26, 1845.

PROCLAMATION.



ANNUAL ELECTION.

THE Qualified electors of Portage county, Ohio, are hereby notified to meet at the usual places of holding Elections, in their respective Townships, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of October next, between the hours of eight o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M. of that day, for the purpose of electing One Representative in the State Legislature. One Representative in the State Legislature (in common with Summit county.)

One County Commissioner,
One Prosecuting Attorney,
One County Treasurer, and
One Poor House Director.

Grand and Petit Jurors.

Notice is also hereby given to the Trustees of the several Townships, that the following is the Annual Apportionment and number of Jurors which they are required to return with the Poll Books for the year 1845.

Apportionment of Jurors

Among the several Townships in the County of Portage, made in conformity to the Act entitled "An Act Relating to Jurors," on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1845.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Jurors to be returned.	No. of Jurors to be returned.
Aurora,	227	5
Atwater,	192	4
Brimfield,	247	5
Charlestown,	194	4
Deerfield,	260	5
Edinburgh,	281	5
Franklin,	304	6
Freedom,	217	4
Hiram,	253	5
Mantua,	279	6
Nelson,	342	7
Palmyra,	322	7
Paris,	251	5
Ravenna,	357	7
Rootstown,	212	4
Randolph,	380	8
Suffield,	283	6
Shalersville,	281	6
Streetsborough,	246	5
Windham,	208	4

N. B. For duties of Trustees in this case, see revised Laws, page 309. Section 21 of the Election Law, requires that the Poll Books be returned to the Clerk within two days after the Election.

Given under my hand at Ravenna, this third day of September, A. D. 1845,
DANIEL W. JENNINGS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 4w18
Portage County, Ohio;

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Drugs, Medicines and Groceries.

THE subscriber has just received from New York, a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES and

GROCERIES.

Also, a full supply of PAINTS AND OILS, which he intends to sell as low as any other establishment in this part of the country, for cash or ready pay.

(JAMES S. LEFFINGWELL.

Ravenna, June 4, 1845.

BABCOCK & M'BRIDE,

STORAGE, FORWARDING

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

and Dealers in Groceries, Iron, Nails, Glass

Salt, Fish and Produce.

AGENTS for Transportation to and from New York, Albany, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, &c. &c.

Ravenna, June 5, 1845. 1w.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, and Hardware,

into the Store occupied by Swift & Hatch and B. Little, where he will continue to sell at COST for Cash only until the remainder of his stock is disposed of.

U. S. BRISTOL.

Ravenna, July 24, 1845. 8w.

YOUNGSTOWN PLOUGHS—Just received a lot more of Youngstown ploughs.

Also, a quantity of Extra Points.

H. L. DAY & Co.

August 18, 1845.

Norman's Peruvian Bitters.

THIS Celebrated and valuable medicine is good for loss of appetite, heart burn, acidity of stomach, flatulency, &c., combining both a tonic and cathartic property, is still for sale at the Drug Store of

SWIFT & HATCH.

Ravenna, June 19, 1845. 8w.

WHITE FISH—Extra Lake Superior in Barrels and half Barrels, just received.

GILLET & Co.

June 1845.

MACKEREL—Just received and for sale by GILLET & Co.

June 1845.

CARPETINGS.—A few pieces of Ingraine Carpets for sale very cheap by

H. L. DAY & Co.

August 18, 1845.

DR. DANIEL SCHELL,

HAS found out an unfailing remedy for the cure of the prevailing epidemic, usually called Erysipelas.

Dr. S. has also a sure preventative of this disease.

Rootstown, June 28, 1845.

NEW MILLINERY.



MISS KELLY, would beg leave to inform the Ladies of Ravenna and vicinity that she has taken a room in Mason's Block, where she intends to do all kinds of work in the Millinery business. She therefore invites the Ladies to give her a trial in their line—and she will guarantee, to accommodate them with the latest fashions and best work, and she hopes by paying strict attention to her business to receive a share of the public patronage.

Ravenna, June 12, 1845. 2w.

BOOK BINDERY.

THE subscribers having established in the village of Akron the above business, are prepared to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and substantial manner. A general assortment of

BLANK BOOKS

of their own Manufacture, will be kept constantly on hand.

Periodicals and old Books

bound in any style desired, on short notice. Ruling to any pattern done to order.

DEWEY & ELKINS.

Akron, July 21, 1845.

Orders for Blank Work or re-binding of old Books or Pamphlets left at the Book Store of B. LITTLE, Ravenna, will be promptly attended to, and the work returned to the same place without extra charge; and any work entrusted to them will be done on short notice, in good style, and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the country.

D. & E.

NEW MARBLE FACTORY

IN NORTH AKRON,

(East of Cobb's Exchange.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a large assortment of

AMERICAN MARBLE,

of the choicest kind, which they offer for sale as cheap as the cheapest. We pledge ourselves that our workmanship shall not be surpassed by any shop in the United States. Persons wishing to purchase

Head Planks, Tombs, Monuments, &c.

Will please call and examine our stock and work before purchasing elsewhere.

PERKINS & Co.

Akron, August 6, 1845. 10w.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

M. & C. H. KENT,

HAVE purchased of Z. KENT his entire stock of Goods and will continue the business at the old stand under the firm of M. & C. H. KENT & Co. where can be found an elegant and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

READY PAY AND LOW PRICES

will be the order of the day.

They respectfully invite the patrons of the old stand and all others to give them a call, as they may confidently expect some rare bargains. Most kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

Ravenna, July 1, 1845.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED 15 Ht. Chest Young

Hyson Teas to sell at 50 cents, warranted to give satisfaction. ALSO—20 Quintals

COD FISH.

M. KENT & Co.

Ravenna, Aug. 16, 1845.

OHIO EXCHANGE,

Shalersville, Portage County, Ohio,

BY L. H. BAILEY.

June 5, 1845. 8w1.

PRENTISS HOUSE

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

BY WILLIAM M. FOLGER,

Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio.

P. C. BENNETT. E. L. MUNGER.

BENNETT & MUNGER.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

SHALERSVILLE, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.

LUTHER DAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Office nearly opposite the Court house

on hand and for sale by

July 3. M. KENT & Co.

WINDOW GLASS—Just received by

June 1845. GILLET & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

3 Hds. Sugar,

20 Kegs of Nails,

1500 lbs. Cod Fish,

20 Boxes Raisins,

4 Bales Sheetings,

Which will be sold cheap for ready pay.

July 22, 1845. GILLET & Co.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber still continues the Tailoring business one door south of C. Prentiss Store. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by prompt attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Cutting done to order.

GEO. SOMMERVILLE.

Ravenna, June 5, 1845. 1w.

FISH—White fish, Trout and Siskawit,

just received and for sale by

H. L. DAY & Co.

August 18, 1845.